[THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1769.] THE [NUMB. 1369.]

NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed 23d March, 1769.
Flour at 19/6 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the fineſt Flour, to weigh 1 lb. 13 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 14 oz. for 2 Coppers.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN's RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

	D's Age.	High-Water.	rises H M.	sets H.	
THURSDAY	23	4	after 5 48	before 7	New ● next Wednesday 9 Forenoon.
FRIDAY	24	5	5 47	7	
SATURDAY	25	6	5 46	7	
SUNDAY	26	6	5 45	7	
MONDAY	27	7	5 44	7	
TUESDAY	28	8	5 43	7	
WEDNESDAY	●	9	5 42	7	

Days 12 Hours 24 Minutes the 30th.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	6s. 0d.	Beef per Barrel	45s 0d.
Flour——	26s. 6d.	Pork	80s. 0d.
Brown Bread	16s. 6d.	Salt	2s. 6d.
Weſt-India Rum	4s. 1d.	Bohea Tea	4s. 0d.
New-England ditto	2s. 6d.	Chocol. per Doz.	£.1. 6s. 0d.
Muſcovado Sugar	6s.	Bees	1s. 8d.
Single refin'd ditto	2s. 0d.	Nut Wood	30s. 0d.
Molaſſes	1s. 10d.	Oak ditto	20s. 0d.

VERY little regard having been paid to my former advertiſements, (as well ſuch in which particular lands were advertiſed, as thoſe which were more general,) I DO now for the LAST TIME hereby give this public notice to the proprietors of lands in this province, in arrear to his Majeſty for quit rents, that unleſs ſuch arrears are very ſpeedily paid off, I ſhall be under the abſolute neceſſity of applying to his Majeſty's Attorney General to proſecute for the ſame without delay, agreeable to the laws of this colony, in ſuch caſe made and provided

Receiver General's Office, New-York, 16th March, 1769. } ANDREW ELLIOT, Receiver General.

☞ THE Printer hereof, begs the Favour of his Cuſtomers who have been long in Arrear, eſpecially thoſe who have been often called upon with their Accounts, to conſider that it is impoſſible he ſhould long be able to continue his Buſineſs unleſs he is paid for his Work, which cannot be carried on without a great Expence of ready Money.

SHRUB of the beſt Quality, and choice freſh Orange Juice, fit for making Punch; likewiſe the beſt Tent Wine in Bottles, to be ſold by JOHN LAMB, oppoſite the Honourable Joſeph Reade's, in King-Street. 68 71

To be LET,

THE Houſe wherein John Van Derbilt, now lives, oppoſite the Fly-Market:—— (68 71) Inquire of ſaid JOHN VAN DERBILT.

IF any Family or Families would be willing to ſettle on the Iſland of St. Johns, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, on Lot N. 35 or Lot No. 64, by applying to the Printer hereof, may hear of advantageous Terms. Both the above Lots are good Soil, and well ſituated for a Fiſhery: Lot 35, hath 800 Acres of clear Land on it, and a Number of Houſes, with two Saw-Mills and a Griſt-Mill; and it is beſt interſected with Water of any Lot in the Place; the Bay of Trecadie, well known to Fiſhermen, belongs to this Lot. 68 71

To be SOLD,

A Plantation of very good Land, ſituated in Somerſet County, and Province of New-Jerſey, in the Forks of Lomarton, containing 376 Acres of very good Land, ten Acres whereof is excellent Meadow, (and more may be made) and 80 Acres very good Wood Land. There are on ſaid Plantation, a large Store Houſe, a large Dutch Barn, and a good Orchard, containing 200 Apple Trees; the Buildings and Improvements all in good Repair and Order; ſaid Plantation lies about 15 Miles above Rariton Landing, within three Quarters of a Mile of the Mills formerly belonging to Mr. Andrew Leake, and within two Miles of the Mills of Mr. John Davis: Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may apply to the Subſcriber, living on the Premiſes, who can give an indiſputable Title for the ſame. (68 71) PETER POOST.

A complete Aſſortment at the UNIVERSAL STORE or

The Medley of Goods Sold by G DUYCKINCK

At the Sign of the Looking Glaſs & Druggiſt Pot, *At the Corner of the Old Slip-Market,* NEW-YORK;

A variety of pictures, looking-glaſſes, and paper hangings, With flint glaſſes of all kinds. London and Briſtol crown window glaſs of all ſizes, as large as 27 by 22 inches. Coach and plate glaſs.

Painters and Limners Colours, mix'd or unmix'd.

Varniſh of all kinds,—Jappaners articles,—Gold and ſilver leaf, &c.

Dying Colours with every Article belonging to dying.

Fullers articles,——Founders and ſmelters do.—Hatters trimmings,—Foil and ſtones, &c for Jewellers,—London and hard metal pewter,—Braſs and copper ware,—Carpeting of all kinds,—China do.—Spicery.

DRUGS and MEDICINES, *With a general Aſſortment of genuine patented Medicines, warranted, and Shop Furnitures.*

☞ N. B. *The above Advertiſement, being only the Heads, which conſiſts of a Variety of Articles, almoſt every particular in each Branch can be commanded at the above Store.*

ALSO; *Engliſh Sail Cloth, No. 1, to 6—Nails and Brads of all Sizes. Tin Sheets in Boxes, Sheet Iron; Sheet and Bar Lead; Shot of all Sizes; Engliſh and German Steel. Variety of Chimney Tiles. Allum, Copperas, Brimſtone, Salt Petre, Borax, Seeds, &c. for Diſtillers. Sold Wholeſale and Retail.*

JAMES DEAS,

Peruke-Maker and Hair-Dreſſer,

IS removed to the Corner, oppoſite to Meſſrs. Bolton and Sigell's Tavern, near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where he has Lodgings to be let.

N. B. He has to ſell, Ladies beſt Tortoiſe-ſhell Combs, of all Sorts. 68—

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, Feb. 2.

IT is curious, Mr. Rind, to ſee what an inundation of addreſſes have flowed in upon our Governor, ſince his arrival. They tell him that he is poſſeſſed of every virtue to render this country happy.—May be ſo: Patience I am ſure he has, and no inconſiderable ſhare of it too! or he never could, with any tolerable degree of it, have gone thro' with the half of thoſe fulſome panegyricks that have been offered. I think it is very well, and even commendable to ſay all theſe clever things of a man when we know him, and that he deſerves them; but really, I think, it is a great deal too much to ſay of one that we know very little, or nothing at all of: which I take to be the caſe at preſent. Whoever has taken the pains to obſerve the nature, or general run of addreſſes, will find the following obſervations are not without foundation.

The firſt that can be particularly taken notice of were preſented to Richard Cromwell, ſon to Oliver the Protector, in 1658. They came in to him, in great abundance, from every corner of the kingdom. Lives and ſtore of fortunes were offered him—By whom? By thoſe very men who were conſpiring his deſtruction! And before he had well peruſed theſe flattering addreſſes, he received an order to leave White-hall, and became again one of the mobility. At the reſtoration, Charles the 2d had alſo his full ſhare; and indeed they ſeemed to be in earneſt, but, either thro' his bad conduct, or the levity of the people, or both, before his death, matters were greatly changed; inſomuch, that it may be doubted, whether or not, if he had ſerved a few years more, they would have had the trouble of driving from the throne, that godly, maſs-loving Catholick, James the ſecond. William the third, one of the greateſt Princes that ever filled the Britiſh throne, received a plentiful ſtock of this ware: And tho' the nation is more obliged to him than any of his predeceſſors, yet had that hero, and patriot, great reaſon to complain of the diffidence, which the Parliament conſtantly entertained of him, by ſcarce ever giving the neceſſary ſupplies, till the ſeaſon for action was ſo far advanced, that his enemies had always the ſtart of him in the field; and by that means were rendered abortive, the wiſdom of all his meaſures for the common liberties of Europe. From this it may appear, that addreſſes are little elſe but a curious ſpecies of lip-loyalty. A commodity, it is true, that don't coſt much, but it is a mark of mean condeſcenſion, that men, who are determined to be free, ſhould avoid.

What is the reaſon the meeting of our Aſſembly is put off till May!—Is it to wait with patience, to ſee what ſteps our imperious Lords and Maſters at home will be pleaſed in their great wiſdom, to take? Lords and Maſters, by the by, who are bought & ſold like ſheep in the markets. It is well known that the country levy cannot be laid, ſo as to be collected the next year, if our Repreſentatives do not meet before the time now appointed; which will be exceeding inconvenient to individuals, as well as to the public in general.—A plenitude of thoſe awful ſounds, reſcinding and deference to acts of Parliament, will be heard from all ſides.——But, I flatter myſelf, ſuch ſounds will never chill the generous blood of my countrymen: No! I hope they will ſuffer all ills, even prefer the deſperate remedy of the Numantines of old, rather than give up one jot of their juſt rights and privileges; but we are not reduced to this extremity; we have a moſt extenſive and fertile country to the weſtward; for my own part, I ſhould not heſitate one moment to leave a plentiful and unincumbered fortune, and travel over the bleak and rugged Alleghanies, and there, in the evening of my days, bleſſed wth freedom, and covered with the ſkins of beaſts, with pleaſure ſurvey the riſe of a new empire.—What may we not expect after ſeeing that Lord Hillſborough has dared to write to that infernal firebrand, G——r B——d, that the military is to be called in to the aſſiſtance of the Civil Magiſtrate; by which our brothers, and fellow citizens of Boſton, are to be ſacrificed to the

unrelenting vengeance of that merciless tyrant? Such cruel and unnecessary indignities are enough to rouse up the dead to deeds of desperation! Let it not be said that there is a riot-act to curb the people of Britain? That is nothing to us, nor is it any thing to the purpose. *Their* Representatives conferred this glorious stamp of slavery upon them. Thank God *our* Representatives have not, as yet, been quite so complaisant. I don't at all doubt, that the very Parliament that is now sitting, will, before it rises, shew *us*, *here*, some such kindness; but I hope our Courts of Justice will never *even* suppose that to be law, which at once oversets all law; and that juries, if it is found necessary, will be resolutely determined to judge of the law, as well as of the fact. Your's CURTIUS.

By Captain Story, who arrived at Philadelphia, in six Weeks from London, we have received the following fresh Advices, viz.

VIENNA, January 18.

THE last letters from Constantinople leave no hopes of a reconciliation between the Porte and Russia. The former has gone too far to alter its resolutions, unless the other would renounce its engagements with respect to Poland, which is not likely.

LONDON,

Feb. 1. The witty Lord Wharton, on the expulsion of Bishop Atterburry, said, he had already lived to see that but two things were out of the power of the British Parliament: one was, to make a man of a woman; the other, to frame an oath that a courtier would not swallow.

We are informed, that six ships of the line are to be added to the formidable fleet now fitting out for the Mediterranean, for the 6000 troops we are obliged, by an article of the late peace, to furnish a certain great power on the continent whenever she is attacked. and that the British fleet will sail to Constantinople.

Yesterday at twelve, Mr. Wilkes arrived at Westminster from the King's Bench, and was conducted by the Marshal from the coach up the stairs leading to the House of Commons (which with the passages and avenues were vastly crowded) to the apartments of the Serjeant at Arms. The populace gave him three huzzas on his getting to the top of the stairs.

Feb. 3. It is now become fashionable for the ladies to drink patriotic toasts:—Those already come to hand are, Lady Temple, Lady Cambden, Lady Saville, Miss Wilkes, Mrs. Hayley, and Mrs. Macaulay.

Feb. 4. Mr. Wilkes's behaviour, on a solemn occasion, was acknowledged, even by his opponents, to be firm, manly, decent; revering, but not crouching.

Feb. 6. A new writ is issued out for a Member for Guilford, in the room of Sir Fletcher Norton, Knt. whose patent was made out on Friday as Lord Chief Justice in Eyre.

We hear Humphry Coats, Esq; who has been very strenuous in the cause of a popular patriot is gone down to Guilford, to offer himself a candidate.

Saturday morning a certain Patriot lost his Seat in a certain Assembly.

Mr. Wilkes has lately received the collection of books, medals, and drawings, left by the Baron de Winckleman, who was lately murdered.

By a letter from Paris, dated Jan. 23, we hear that they have received no news of any consequence from Corsica, but that great preparations are making for an entire conquest of those stubborn islanders early in the next spring; several regiments whose batalions have been completed, have received orders to file off towards Provence, to embark on board a number of transports at Toulon, which are destined for Corsica.

Feb. 7. We hear that John Wilkes, Esq; is totally excluded from sitting in the present Parliament, notwithstanding what may be asserted to the contrary.

It is confidently asserted that no person, who has been expelled, can have a place during the parliament in which he was so expelled. It is said it took rise on Sir R—— W——'s being re-chosen after expulsion.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated January 28, 1769.

"It gives me great Concern to acquaint you the Parliament have come to Resolutions of a most vindictive Nature, with Regard to the Misunderstanding now subsisting between us and America; and are determined to order over here some of the most active Men at Boston, to answer a Charge of a very dangerous Tendency, and also to enforce the Acts (which are so disagreeable to you) to the utmost; in Consequence of this, few or no Goods will be shipped to North-America, except to your Province."

Extract of a Letter from London, dated Feb. 3, 1769.

"Balf and M'Quirk, the two Chairmen concerned in the Riots of Brentford, were tried for being present at, and aiding and abetting, the Murder of Mr. George Clark. The Evidence against them was short, clear and positive; they were both convicted, and received Sentence of Death. Since which they are *both* respited during his Majesty's Pleasure."

Extract of a Letter from London, dated Feb. 7, 1769.

"The Grand Committee was to have reported on American Affairs last Friday, but Wilkes had taken up so much of their Time, the House sitting four Nights successively till three in the Morning, that they were obliged to postpone it to another Week. He is expelled, but sets up and will be chosen again, if the House do not first disqualify him by an Act."

Mr. GODDARD,

As Mr. Wilkes's Address may be agreeable to the Public in America, and has not been inserted in any of the London Papers, I have taken the Opportunity of sending you one by Capt. Story. It was printed in Hand-Bills, and dispersed amongst the Freeholders of Middlesex, immediately after his late Expulsion, and I do assure you the Contents not a little engage the Public's Attention. Many of his Friends are now canvassing for him, and it is the general Opinion he will be re-elected.

Your Friend, &c. N. L.

London, Feb. 5, 1768.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Middlesex,

GENTLEMEN,

THE Proceedings of Yesterday in the House of Commons fill me with the deepest Concern, and I can truly say, much more on your Account than my own. I cannot be deprived of the Glory of having been chosen a Representative in Parliament for the first County in England; but I feel with Anguish of Heart, that the present Ministry have found Means to suspend for some Time the Plan of Usefulness to my Constituents, and Service to this Kingdom, which I had meditated. What adds however the most to my Grief, is the melancholy Reflection that by my Expulsion the Ministry have thus openly shewn, that they entertain no Scruple of violating the sacred Rights of the People, even in the most important Case, that of having a Deputy nominated by themselves to the great Council of the Nation. They have in the Instance of Yesterday robbed a very respectable Part of this Kingdom of their noblest Inheritance, of their Share in the Legislative Power. No Set of Men in this Country, have hitherto ventured so grossly to abuse the Trust reposed in them, nor to give so fatal a Stab to the Vitals of our Country. The threatning Aspect of all our public Affairs does not present any Thing equally alarming, except in the late Instance of Ruffians hired to be your Assassins and the Murderers of the Constitution at our last County Election, whom public Justice and an honest English Jury have hitherto in vain sentenced to Death. I think with Horror on what we may in future dread for the Liberties of all the Commons of Great-Britain from so despotic an Administration, if our gracious Sovereign should much longer continue to them the Power of the State.

Permit me, Gentlemen, to renew to you the Assurances of inviolable Attachment to your Service and the Cause of Liberty, to which my Life is dedicated. My Courage is not appalled, nor my Spirit in the least abated. I will carry with me to the Grave an unshaken Fidelity and ardent Affection to you and to this Country, an invincible Hatred and Opposition to its Enemies, I hope still to give you further Proofs of my Sentiments by my Parlimentary Conduct. I flatter myself that the Relation between us, which subsisted Yesterday, although now dissolved by the Violence of arbitrary Ministers, will in a short Time again take place. Every Mark of your Regard I shall value in a high Degree, and I trust that my Conduct will convince you, that I am not quite unworthy of the Choice, which I have now the Honour of humbly soliciting.

I am strongly influenced on this Occasion by a particular Reason, which strikes me very forcibly, and I believe will have the greatest Weight with you, It is, that by a second Choice of me for this County, you, Gentlemen, the independent Freeholders, will assert the clear Right you derive from the Constitution of naming your own Representatives. If Ministers can once usurp the Power of declaring who *shall not* be your Representative, the next Step is very easy, and will follow speedily. It is that of telling you, whom you *shall* send to Parliament, and then the boasted Constitution of England will be entirely torn up by the Roots. The Parliaments of Great-Britain will become not only as insignificant as those of France, a meer State-Engine of Government, but a grievous Burthen and infinite Mischief to the Nation. The present great Crisis affords the Opportunity of asserting your most valuable Privileges, and of shewing yourselves superior to the insolent Mandates of a Minister, who has the Presumption to treat Englishmen as Slaves.

The Rights of this free Kingdom, Gentlemen, have been frequently violated in my Person. You have now in me the Opportunity of vindicating them, and I hope without the Reproach of Vanity I may add, that my Firmness in the Support of our common Liberty, under Circumstances equally perilous and intricate, has secured me your Confidence, and will be considered by you as a Proof that you may again safely honour me with this fresh Testimony of your Esteem, the choosing me a second Time the Representative of my native County in Parliament,

I am, GENTLEMEN,
With true Regard and Gratitude,
Your most obedient, and
Affectionate humble Servant,
JOHN WILKES.

SAVANNAH, (in Georgia,) January 18.

We are told the Choctaws still earnestly persist in their war against the Creeks; by some late accounts a large army of them had got into the Creek nation, and would have cut off a whole town, had not the greatest part of the inhabitants fled; a few of what remained they barbarously murdered, sparing no sex nor age, carried off some prisoners, and then retired in triumph. A large number of the Creeks are gone out against them.

Jan. 25. Capt. Langford, who arrived here last week from St. Lucia in Jamaica, informs us, that before he sailed a Spanish vessel arrived from Cuba, the people on board of which said 300 houses were lately destroyed on that island by an earthquake.

CHARLES-TOWN, (S. Carolina,) Feb. 20.

Extract of Letters from London, dated Nov. 10.

"There had been a motion in the House of Commons for altering the address proposed, in which the Commons thank his Majesty for having taken such steps as he judged necessary for supporting the constitution, and repressing the disorders which happened at Boston: but as some gentlemen doubted the propriety of some of those measures, they were of opinion, they ought not to return thanks for the measures taken, until they knew from authority what they were; and therefore Mr. Dowdeswell moved that, instead of the paragraph of thanks for the steps taken, the House should assure his Majesty, that they would immediately take into consideration the steps which had been taken, not doubting however, in the mean time, but that such had been pursued as should be thought to be prudent and proper, for the suppression of the attempt made against the authority of government, and in support of the constitution: Among other things it was said, a mandate from a Secretary of State, to dissolve an Assembly for non-compliance with an order or requisition from a Secretary of State, carried with it the appearance of an attempt towards the exercise of a power over the people in the Colonies, which the Commons of Great Britain would never approve or countenance: and Mr. Grenville was of the same opinion, adding, that it was the duty of the House to superintend the measures of Ministers, and to prevent the subjects of the colonies from being aggrieved by unjustifiable acts of power shewn them by any Minister; and therefore approved of the alteration proposed: But as the Ministry had declared there was nothing in the words of the address offered, which could preclude gentlemen from having an account of the measures directed, and to give their opinion thereon when laid before them, it was hoped that the alteration moved for would be withdrawn: Mr. Dowdeswell declining to comply therewith, a question was put, whether the words objected to in the address offered should stand part of the same, it was carried in the affirmative. The propriety of the repeal of the Stamp-Act was attacked; but Mr. Burke in a very able speech, supported that measure, tho' he chose to confine himself to the ground of commercial interests, disclaming any other foundation thereof. Enough was said, from all quarters, to discourage the least possible hope in America of a Repeal of the late Duty-Act, until duly submitted to, and then only upon the consideration of a grievance, in point of burthen upon the people, that, whenever a repeal should take place, the principle thereof might not be mistaken in America. Enough was also said to manifest, that the matter of billetting Soldiers in the colonies by act of parliament, will never be receded from. The invitation of the inhabitants of the Massachusets, to provide themselves with arms, &c. from an apprehension of an approaching war with France, made a great impression upon the minds of the members, and it was urged to be treason against the state in the persons voting that request; so that, in this conjuncture of things the House would not assent to a proposition for a repeal of the billetting clause in the Mutiny-Act.

SALEM, March 14.

Extract of Letter from London, dated December 10.

"I arrived here the 21st of November, and am now discharged, and ready to take on board; but I cannot learn that there is any Goods to be shipped for Boston; nor do I expect any Goods but your own, as there is not one Order for the least Thing. I never knew such dull Times here before, and what will be the Event, God only knows.—All Trade

seems to be at a Stand. I am sorry to see I must tarry so long at this Season, as 'tis almost all Night here: I long to get into fresh Air, for here is nothing but Smoak, Fogs and Rains."

Extract of another Letter from London, of Dec. 10.

"Every Thing shall be done to further the Dispatch of your Vessel out; but at present we have not a single Order, save one we received Yesterday, What can be done with the Number of Ships that will be here from America, we know not. Every Thing relating to Navigation looks exceeding gloomy at present, nor is the Prospect of an Amendment more pleasing."

BOSTON, March 20.

Extract of a Letter from London, Jan. 4, 1769.

"There is no Chance of its being in our Power to pocure a Freight for your Vessel from hence, so expect she must go for a Load of Salt."

It is said that the Duke of R—ch—d and Earl of Sh—re, two Noblemen who have distinguished themselves by their steady Attachment to the Cause of Liberty and Truth, dissented from the late Resolves, pass'd in a certain august Assembly; alledging that it was not consistent with their Sentiments to proceed to Censure upon hearing one Side *only*.

We hear that there are Letters in Town of a late Date from London by the Packet, which mention that John Fisher, Esq; (who was lately suspended by the—famous Commissioners) is by the Ministry *honourably* reinstated in his Office of Collector of his Majesty's Customs at Salem; to the very great Mortification of VERRES and his *low Sett*, who had infamous and dirty Designs in this Business, but to the Joy and Satisfaction of all worthy honest Men, who delight in Justice, and have the *real* Interest of the Crown at Heart.

Extract of a Letter from London, Jan. 4.

—"In short, it is impossible for you on the other Side the Water to judge of the Opinion the People, in this Country have of America.—There is a Number of Vessels here put up for Freight for Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, &c. and not one Merchant in this City dares comply with their Orders, unless the Act of Parliament imposing Duties on America is repealed; which there is not the least Prospect of at present.—Many Ships are ordered to be sold, and others to return in Ballast, I have nothing new to tell you, only that a Report prevails, that a Rupture between England and France is soon expected."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of Distinction in Maryland to a Merchant in this Place. Feb. 8.

—"The Gentlemen in this Town being inform'd that there are some Men with you that understand making Engines for extinguishing Fire, and as we choose to give our Countrymen the Preference to that of our ungrateful Mother—they requested me to write to my Friend there, to procure one, and send it in the John, when she comes, if it can be got ready, and if that pleases, we shall send for two more."

Saturday last the 18th of March, being the anniversary of the Repeal of the Stamp Act, the same was commemorated here by displaying of Colours, firing of Guns, and other Demonstrations of Joy.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.

Last Friday a number of the sons of St. Patrick, met at the house of James Byrne, in this city to celebrate the anniversary of that Saint, where an elegant dinner was provided, and the afternoon spent in cheerful mirth and jolity, the following toasts being drank.——1 The pious and immortal memory of St. Patrick. 2 The King. 3. The Queen and Royal Family. 4 The Governor and Province. 5 Lord Chatham. 6 Lord Cambden. 7 General Conway. 8 Mr. Bourke. 9 Col. Barre. 10 Mr. Wilkes. 11 Serjeant Glynn. 12 Paschal Paoli and the brave Corsicans. 13 Mr. Dulaney. 14 Mr. Otis. 15 Mr. Richard Penn. 16 The Friends of America in the British Parliament. 17 A Constitutional Connection between Great-Britain and the Colonies. 18 The true Sons of Liberty in America, and the Friends of it throughout the World. 19 May every constitutional effort of the Americans to preserve their Liberty be crowned with success. 20 May the sons of St. Patrick ever distinguish themselves by their attachment to the glorious cause of Liberty. 21 All the American Assemblies, who have treated a late ministerial mandate *with the contempt it deserved*. 22 Honours and Halters where due. 23 Success to American manufactories. 24 May the liberty of the press remain free from ministerial restraint. 25 Hammon's fate to Governor B——d. 26 May Arbitrary Power and Passive Obedience be always detested by Americans, and the Sons of St. Patrick. 27 The Glorious Ninety-two Non-Rescinders. 28 May the memory of those Sons of America, who by their writings have so clearly and unanswerably defended the liberty and rights of their country be held in the highest veneration to the latest posterity. 29 May Union, Love and Loyalty always characterise the Sons of St. Patrick. 30 May no tyrannical ministers ever be able to entail slavery on America of the Sons of St. Patrick. 31 May Irish ministers who support illegal taxation be deemed illegitimate and be excommunicated from Heaven by St. Patrick. 32 May all the authors who by their writings support the cause of Liberty be introduced into Heaven by St. Patrick. 33 May every Villain however dignified, who by their Calumny and misrepresentations have endeavoured to enflame the Mother against her Children meet the fate they deserve. 34 Liberty and Property. 35 Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights. 36 May the 17th of March be always venerated by the Sons of St. Patrick, and every succeeding one celebrated with as much pleasure as the present. Several patriotic gentlemen being present, could not be particularized.

NEW-YORK. March 30.

To the PRINTER,

SIR,

I Was much pleased with the Piece in one of your late Papers relating to the Right of instructing our Representatives in Assembly, and also with the Hint against admitting Non-Residents to sit in the House, which as he has manifestly shewn, may be of dangerous Consequence, besides that it is expresly contrary to the Laws of this Province. I hope some of your Correspondents will enlarge upon the Subject before the sitting of our next Assembly, to request which is the Design of this Epistle, from Yours, &c. O.

On Sunday Night last, a Coasting Vessel lying at Coenties Dock, one Thompson Master, from Rhode Island, was broke open about Midnight, and robbed of about 50 Dollars. The Person who committed the Robbery, crossed the Ferry at Powlas's Hook, but being suspected was pursued to Prince-Town where he was taken, and it is said the money upon him; he was brought back here Yesterday and committed to Goal.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated January 29.

"I am sorry to acquaint you, that we have no Reason to expect any Change of Measures in Favour of America, during the Continuance of the present Ministry; who are Objects of almost universal Hatred and Contempt.——Mr. Wilkes has been expelled the House of Commons, and the Bench of Alderman; but has been again unanimously elected Alderman, and it is not doubted but he will be so as a Member for the County of Middlesex.—There appears at present no Likelihood that England will soon be engaged in any War abroad."——

It is said that Capt. Williams, who left this City last Summer with Capt Wynne, has been offer'd the Place of Lieut. Governor of New-York. The Ships York, Capt. Haight; Britannia, Munds; and Dutches of Gordon, Wynne, of this Port, were expected to sail from London about the 15th of February, Capt. Bagley in the Lisbon, arrived at Hull from New-York, in 25 Days.

We are obliged to a Friend for the following Intelligence from the latest Papers, &c.

Arrived at Philadelphia; Ship Unity, Story, from London, in 6 Weeks, and Ship Pennsylvania Falconer, from London, in 6 Weeks: Capt. Budden and Friend, sailed with the above Ships, and Capt. Haight for New-York was to sail in a few Days after them; by the above Vessels came Papers to the 7th Feb. and all Accounts agree, that the Parliament will not redress our Grievances this Session, tho' they are convinced that the Acts are wrong.——American Affairs were put off till the 10th of Feb. when it was expected some Resolves would be made against us.

Mr. Wilkes has taken up much Time of the Parliament, and on the 4th of Feb. about 3 in the Morning he was expelled the House.——He sets up again for Middlesex, and has printed a spirited Address to the Freeholders of that County.—His Election for an Alderman was also set aside by the Court of Aldermen and Common Council, but was again elected, no Person setting up against him.—And it is thought no one will attempt to oppose him at the Election for Middlesex.

The Brave Corsicans hold out well, but the Papers say that France is marching 30,000 Men to be ready to embark for that Island.

Governor B——— Letters have been read, which are said to be very inflammatory, and makes the People of N. E. to be Rioters, and every Thing that is bad.

I just now see an Account from London which says, that they were in hopes that the R—gh—m Party would soon come into the Ministry who would repeal the Acts we complain of.—That L. H—b—gh says the Acts are bad, but will not repeal them while America denies their Right.—That the Tide was turning in our Favour, That the M—t—y are heartily sick of taxing America, and only want to save the Honour of Parliament, to get rid of them.—And that if we stick close to the Non-Importation of Goods, as the Manufacturers were beginning to complain,—they seemed to think the Ministry would be obliged to repeal them the latter End of the Session.

Capt. Bulkley from Gibralter, in 37 Days,—the Day before he sailed, a Sloop from New-York arrived there.

☞ *The fresh Advices from England oblige us to leave out several Pieces and other Articles intended for this Paper.*

THE *Friendly Brothers* of St. PATRICK, and several Gentlemen of this City intend dining together at Bolton and Sigels's next Monday, and from thence to go to the Play in the Evening; such Gentlemen as propose to join them will be pleased to send in their Names to the Bar of said Tavern two Days before.

New-York, March 28, 1769.

The SHIP SUCCESS,
Joseph Hodson, Commander,

HAVING two Cabbins, and good Accommodations for Passengers, will sail next Week for Cork: For Freight or Passage, apply to the Hon. HENRY WHITE, Esq; Merchant, or the Master, on board. 69 72

STEPHEN RAPALJE,

At Burling's-Slip, has for SALE, wholesale and retail.

WEST-India Rum, Jamaica Spirits, Muscovado Sugars, Molasses, Madeira, Teneriffe, and Fyal Wines; old Brandy and Geneva in Cases and Casks, Congo and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, race and ground Ginger, Loaf and Lump Sugar; best French Indigo, New-Orleans and Carolina, do. Powder and Shot; Cotton Wool, Velvet Corks, Scotch Snuff, Wool Cards Writing & Wrapping Paper, Sealing Wax; a Quantity of new Rice, Whalebone, and a few Casks Raisins, &c. &c. He informs the Public that he intends keeping a constant Supply of the above Articles, and will sell at the lowest Rates or market Price. He also acquaints his Customers that he shall remove the first of May, in Queen-Street, near the Fly-Market, into the House occupied as a Store for many Years past by Mr. John Provost. 69 72

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery for the Province of New-York, made on the 14th of March Instant, in a Suit between the Executors of Cornelius Cosine, Complainants, and Robert Murray and others, Trustees of Jonas Wright, and James Jauncey and others Defendants,—Will be exposed to Sale at public Auction, on Tuesday the 25th Day of April next, between the Hours of 12 and 2. at the Merchant's Coffee-House,—A LOT OF GROUND, situate in the East-Ward of the City of New-York, fronting to, and bounded westerly by Queen-Street, containing in the said Front twenty-five Feet, northerly bounded by Wendell's-Street; containing on the Side towards the said Street, and fronting thereunto, eighty-two Feet, easterly in the Rear, fifty-six Feet, and southerly bounded by Ground, now or late of Thomas Montanye, containing on this Side from Front to Rear, One Hundred Feet; being Part of a large Lot of Ground conveyed to the said Jonas Wright, by Cornelius Cosine.

(69 72) HENRY HOLLAND, Mas. in Ch.

TO BE SOLD, by

PHILIP LIVINGSTON,

At his Store near the Ferry Stairs;

TEN nail, 11, nail, 3-4, 7-8, yd. wd. and yd. and 3-8 cotton and linen check; Scotch linen handkerchiefs, printed linen do. cotton and lungee romals, banagore do. fine moreen, loretto, and silk damascus for vests; callicoes, chintzes, fine and coarse cambricks and lawns, silk and cotton gowns; threads, sewing silk, ribbons, gauzes, peelongs, tafferies; an assortment of buttons and mohair, bedticks, apron and cap tape, quality and shoe binding, garlix, dowlas, oznaburgs, Turkey stripes, Turkey burdets, diaper table cloths, Irish linen, fine Holland sheeting, Manchester velvets, counterpains; fustians, sagathies, German serges, felt hats, worsted plush, broad cloths, Bath and common coatings, frizes, ratteens, fearnoughts, bearskins, forrest cloths, callimancoes, shalloons, durants, tammies, cambiets, men and womens worsted hose; writing paper, pins, needles, knives and forks, pen-knives, snuff-boxes, shoe and knee buckles; kniting pins, brass and steel thimbles, looking glasses, 6 by 8 window glass, quart bottles in hampers; two and three thread twine, grindstones, marble chimney pieces and squares, heart and club steel; 8d. 10d. 12d 20d. and 24d. nails, deck and sheathing nails, white wash, hand, and shoe brushes; piemento, ginger, congo tea, new rice, Teneriffe wine, New-York rum; a parcel of deer skins, single and double refined loaf sugar, brandy and geneva in cases and casks, fine and common cordials in cases, &c. &c. 69 72

RICHAR NORRIS,

STAY-MAKER from LONDON,

MAKES all Sorts of Stays and Jumps, turn'd and plain, with French and Mecklenburg Waistcoats, and German Jackets and Slips, after the neatest and best Manner, and at the most reasonable Rates. Any Ladies uneasy in their Shapes he fits without any Incumberance: Young Ladies and growing Misses inclining to casts and risings in their Hips and Shoulders, He Likewise accommodates by Methods approved of by the Society of Stay-Makers in London, from whence, by the Means of a Correspondent he has settled there, he acquires the first Fashions of the Court. He has had the Honour of working for several Ladies of Distinction both in England and this City, with universal Applause, and as he engages his Work to be preferable to any in this City, both for neatness and true fitting, he flatters himself that he has given entire Satisfaction. Ladies that reside in the Country, by sending their Measure, or the Lining of their old Stays, may be served at the first Notice.

N. B. The said Norris cuts whale-bone for Merchants and others, and sells his bone at the lowest Price. He returns his sincere Thanks to all his good Customers, and hopes their good Word will not be wanting to promote his Business. He waits on Ladies at any Distance,—And is to be found next Door to Mr. John Cruger, late Mayor, opposite to Mr. Lott's, in Smith-Street, New-York. 69 72

PURSUANT to an order of the worshipful Simon Johnson, and Francis Filkin, Esqrs. two of the Judges of the Mayor's Court, of the City of New-York, upon the petition of Peter Low, of the said city, an insolvent debtor, and three fourths in value of his creditors; Notice is hereby given by the petitioners to all the creditors of the said Peter Low, to shew cause before said Judges, (if any they have, on Monday the 3d of April, at the dwelling house of the said Simon Johnson, Esq; at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, (being the time and place appointed by the said Judges) why an assignment of the said Peter Low's estate, should not be made unto James Jarvis, and Isaac Stoutenburgh, junr. nominated and appointed by the said petioners as trustees, to receive the same for the benefit of all the creditors of the said Peter Low, and the said Peter Low be thereupon discharged of all his debts, pursuant to the prayer of the said petition, and the laws of this colony of New-York, in cases of insolvent debtors, made and provided; the said Peter Low, and his petitioning creditors, having complied with the direction of the said laws.

Dated New-York, March 29th 1769. 69 69

POETS CORNER.

A FRAGMENT.

"WHEN *Laws* are broken, wicked *Might*
" O'ercomes both *Liberty* and *Right*.
" The *Violator*, for a while,
" Through cunning policy, may ſmile,
" And *gild the bitter pill*, perhaps,
" But, have a care of after-claps;
" He will, at length, his end attain,
" And then—*your* loſs will be *his* gain!
" For ſtep by ſtep, he will encroach,
" Until he makes you a reproach;
" Nor will he miſs, at laſt, his aim
" To load you with *immortal ſhame!*
" Loſe FREEDOM *once*, and I'll be bound,
" It never will again be found;
" For——'tis a *painful dreadful wound.*"

Twenty Shillings Reward,

LOST in Maiden Lane, the 21ſt Inſtant, March, a ſmall black and white Dog, of King Charles's Breed, and anſwers to the Name of Pompey: Whoever brings him to Lord Roſehill in Botteau-Street, or to Meſſrs. Bolton and Sigell, ſhall receive the above Reward. 68 9t

THERE is to be ſold, a Farm in Dutches County, in Rumbout's Precinct, containing 200 Acres of very good Land, a great Part of which is as good as any in the County, little inferior to any in the Province; in ſaid Farm there are 20 Acres of good Meadow, all fit for the Sithe, which is all Engliſh Graſs, and 20 Acres more can be cleared, together with 40 Acres of low flat Land; it is well watered and timbered, having two Springs very nigh the Houſe, which never gets dry, Summer nor Winter, and a pleaſant Creek runs through the whole farm; which is very handy to Merchants, likewiſe to a Blackſmith, and Mill. The ſaid Farm lies only ſeven Miles from the North-River; there is on it a very good Framed Houſe, 23 Feet by 22, with two well finiſhed Rooms on the lower Floor, and a Cellar as large as the Houſe, with a Log Kitchen by the Houſe; alſo a large well finiſhed Barn: The Houſe is ſituate in a very good Part of the Country, for any Man that inclines to public Buſineſs, as there is a public Road goes by the Door; there are two very good Orchards, one of which is all ingrafted Fruit, of the beſt Sorts, made the laſt Seaſon fifty Barrels of Cider; upon the Whole it is as good Land, and has as many Conveniencies as moſt Farms that can be found in the Province. Any Perſon that inclines to purchaſe ſaid Farm, may apply to Corneliu. Lyſter, Eſq; living in Rumbout's Precinct, who will acquaint them of ſaid Farm, as he lives nigh by, otherwiſe to the Subſcriber, who will agree on the moſt reaſonable Terms, and give an indiſputable Title for the ſame.

78 8t HENRY CRAWBARGAR.

RUN-away from me the Subſcriber, a Mulatto Fellow, named Dick, it is likely he will try to get to Sea, as he has been two Voyages to Liſbon; he ſpeaks good Engliſh, was born in New-England, and it is ſuppoſed he will go that Way; he is about five Feet ſeven Inches high, very broad ſhouldered, a little bandy leg'd, a very flat Noſe, aud has loſt one of his under Teeth: Had on when he went away, a grey Jacket and Trowſers, but it is ſuppoſed he will change his Clothes: Whoever takes him up in this City, ſhall have Three Dollars, and if out, ſhall have Five Dollars Reward, and all reaſonable Charges paid by me

SUSANNA M'DONALD.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels and others, are forbid to carry off or harbour him at their Peril.

New-York, March 23d. 1769. 68 7t

To be SOLD, by

PETER GOELET,

At the Golden-Key, in Hanover-Square, wholſale and retail, at the moſt reaſonable Rates;

NAILS, tacks, brads and clouts; ſmiths anvils, viſes, beek-irons, ſledges and hammers; files, raſps, mill, croſs cut, hand and other ſaws; carpenters, blackſmiths, gunſmiths, goldſmiths, watchmakers, and ſhoemakers tools; braſs and iron locks, bolts, hinges, and every other article for building; all ſorts of braſſes for cabinet work, bliſter'd and faggot Steel, ſheet iron, iron hoops, ſnuff, copperas, tongs and ſhovels, gridirons, frying pans, &c. chimney hooks, cloke pins, braſs and iron candleſticks, branches; a very large and neat aſſortment of knives and forks, pocket and penknives, ſciſſars, razors; ſilver, pinchbeck, and other buckles, needles, pins, combs, beſt fiſhing tackling, fiſh hooks; writing paper, braſs and iron wire, chapes and tongues, pound beeds, Neurembergh ſalve, Harlem oil; waffel irons, garden ſpades, ſhovels and ſhears; a great aſſortment of bruſhes and wool combs, wool cards, corn mills, ſcithes; paint, ſpectacles, ſheep ſhears, ſheet lead, together with a very great and general aſſortment of other articles. 68 7t

PURSUANT to an Order made by John Thomas and Gilbert Bloomer, Eſqrs. two of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Weſt-Cheſter County, in the Province of New-York, upon the Petition of Philip Pinkney, of Eaſt-Cheſter, in the ſame County, an inſolvent Debtor, and the Major Part in Value of his Creditors; Notice is hereby given by the Petitioners, to all the Creditors of the ſaid Philip Pinkney, to ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) before the ſaid Judges, on Saturday the firſt Day of April, at 10 o'Clock of the ſaid Day, at the Court Houſe at the White Planes, why an Aſſignment ſhould not be made to David Huſtice of Eaſt-Cheſter, of all the Eſtate of the ſaid Philip Pinkney, for the Benefit of all his Creditors, and he be thereupon diſcharged, agreeable to the Directions of the Laws of the ſaid Province, in ſuch Caſes made and provided.

White Planes, March 20th, 1769. 68 6g

MICHAEL POREE,
SURGEON DENTIST.

IN order to remedy the various complaints incidental to the teeth and gums, takes this method to inform the gentry and public in general, That he makes and fits natural teeth, and artificial ones, from a ſingle tooth to a whole ſet, to appear as well, and be as eaſy and uſeful as real teeth: Likewiſe cleans teeth, and draws ſtumps, in the eaſieſt and beſt manner.——He ſells a PREPARATION for cleaning and preſerving the teeth and gums;—likewiſe cures the ſcurvy. He has a potion which is excellent for curing all diſorders in the mouth, eradicating every degree of ſcurvy in the gums; preſerving the teeth from decaying, and rendering them beautiful, white and ſound. He lodges at Mrs. Cornwall's, two doors from the back of the old city-hall, in New-York.

ADVICE to the PUBLIC.

The Number of patients now under Dr. Forget's Care, in Philadelphia, prevents his viſiting the different parts of North-America, for ſome time; he has given to me ſome general medicines for the benefit of thoſe whoſe buſineſs or circumſtances will not allow them to go to the Doctor. In particular, an apozem, that is infallible in all degrees of intermittant, to the tertian, quartan, or quotidian fevers; a potion for removing all obſtructions of the viſcera and womb, which, by purifying the blood, renders the whole maſs ſound and intire.——Likewiſe, a water that has never failed in every diſorder of the eyes, where manual operation is not required.

N. B. All thoſe afflicted with conſumptive diſorders, ſcorbulus or cancerous diſeaſes, dropſy, ſtone, gravel, rheumatiſm, various ſorts of the gout, ſuch as podager, chirager, gonager, ſciatica complaints, &c. &c. &c. may (under God) be relieved, by applying to the Doctor himſelf at Mr. Francis Murphy's, in Spruce-Street, Philadelphia. 67 70

TO BE SOLD, at private Sale;

A LOT of Land pleaſantly ſituated, in Shrewſburry, in the County of Monmouth, containing 35 acres on which is a very good orchard, and five acres of good meadow, alſo about two acres of wood land, (the remainder very good for all ſorts of grain and paſturing) all in very good fence. There is on the ſaid lot a very good dwelling houſe almoſt new, has two rooms with a ſhop and three fire places on the firſt floor, and two rooms on the next, finiſhed, and more unfiniſh'd; there is a good kitchen adjoining the houſe, a very good barn with three good ſtables in it, a ſtore houſe and a ſmoak houſe; before the door is a good well and a garden pail'd off, The whole very convenient for a gentleman's country ſeat, a tradeſman, tavern-keeper, or for a merchant (that buſineſs having been carried on there, for ſeveral years paſt) it being near to a mill, and but 4½ miles from a landing, from whence there may be a ready conveyance to New-York market; and it is about 2½ miles from Shrewſburry town, where there is plenty of fowl, fiſh, oyſters, clams &c. to be had in the ſeaſon: Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may apply to PeterVoorheis on the premiſſes, or Henry Van Vleck, merchant, in Dock-Street, New-York, who will agree for the ſame on reaſonable terms. 67. 70.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of ſalt meadow and Cedar ſwamp, ſituate, lying and being on new Barbados-Neck, in Bergen county in New-Jerſey, containing about 114 acres of ſalt meadow and about 322 acres of cedar ſwamp; the whole is bounded on the two ſides by Stagg's Creek, commonly called Berry's Creek, and by Peach-Iſland Creek; the meadows are reckoned, by thoſe in the neighbourhood, who have frequently mowed in them, not inferior to any ſalt meadow in that part of the country, and ſome parts thereof at a very ſmall expence may be made freſh meadow and to yield good Engliſh graſs; the timber and wood of every kind in the cedar ſwamp is now in great perfection, as the preſent owner has preſerved it, and prevented any of the wood being cut out for near upon thirty years, the conveniencies of loadings and eaſy carriage from the ſaid cedar ſwamp are no way inferior to thoſe of any other ſwamp on that neck, as a great part of the ſwamp is bounded by Berry's Creek, and common ſloops and wood boats can go up that creek to be loaded, and from the other ſide of the tract, the timber may be brought to Hackenſack River, by ſledding or carting it one quarter of a mile. A plan or draught of the ſaid meadows and ſwamp, made from a late ſurvey, may be ſeen by applying to Mr. John Terhune, at Hackenſack, or to the ſubſcriber in New-York.

Whereas the above premiſſes were advertiſed and intended for ſale the firſt Tueſday in April, it hath ſince been thought adviſeable to poſtpone the ſale to Tueſday the 16th of May next. When the above-mentioned primiſes are peremptorily to be ſold at public ſale to the higheſt bidder, at the Court-houſe in Bergen county in the town of Hackenſack; for the greater convenieney of purchaſers the meadows will be ſold in five lots, each lot to contain about 23 acres. The ſwamp in eight lots, each lot to contain about 40 acres—— A good title will be given to the puachaſer or purchaſers by 67. 70 NICHOLAS ROOSEVELT.

To be SOLD,

And enter'd upon the firſt of May next,

THE Houſe and Ground where Mangel Minthorn, Cooper, now lives, in Broad-Street.

ALSO,

To be enter'd upon the 25th of March, or ſooner if ſold,

A Store Houſe in Queen-Street, and Lot of Ground 24 Feet in Front and about 60 Feet deep: Inquire of (63—) ABRAHAM COCK, Cooper.

To be SOLD, by

MANUEL MYERS,

In Stone-Street,

NEW-YORK diſtill'd rum, Weſt-India ditto, by the hogſhead or barrel, cordials of the beſt quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef and pork, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 63—

JARVIS ROEBUCK,

CORK-CUTTER, at the Foot of POT-BAKER's-HILL, ſells all Sorts of Cork and Corks, Wholeſale and Retale, at the loweſt Prices, viz.

LONG French corks		Cork ſoals for ſhoes	
Short long	ditto	Corks for women's clogs	
Beſt velvet	do.	Swimming corks	
Common fine	do.	Pickling, jar, ſtone,	
Phial	do.	Muſtard & ſnuff bottle corks,	
With all ſorts of common Corks, and brewers	do.	Floats for fiſhing nets	

He has alſo imported from London, callimancoes, durants, tammies and ſhalloons; quilted petticoats,—alſo a neat aſſortment of jewellery and grocery, together with a good aſſortment of ſhop goods; Cheſhire cheeſe, freſh oatmeal, anchovies, capers and olives.

N. B. Cork jackets of different prices, for ſwimming, which has ſaved many from drowning. 61—

A few HOGSHEADS of

Choice JAMAICA *RUM*,

TO BE SOLD AT

WILLIAM MERCIER's,

Near the COFFEE-HOUSE. 51—

To be LET, and entered on immmediately,

A Commodious Houſe, two Stories high, four Fire Places, a good dry Cellar and a Kitchen, all well finiſhed, in which Nicholas Kilman did live, on the South Side of Rooſevelt's Slip, fronting the North-River:—Inquire of NICHOLAS ROOSEVELT. 65—

City of *New-York, New Street*, (the Upper End) October 31, 1768.

CAVE JONES,

CONVEYANCER and SCRIVENER:

TAKES this Method to acquaint the Public in general, that having ſerved a regular Clerkſhip to the Profeſſion of the Law in LONDON, and aſſiſted for four Years thereafter, the firſt Practitioners there; He in that Time acquired the juſt Knowledge of the above Buſineſs and will in future prepare (in a perfect Manner) *Deeds* for the abſolute Conveyance of Property, *Mortgages*, *Wills*, *Deeds of Gift*, *Articles of Copartnerſhip*, and all other Inſtruments of Writing, to ſuch Effect, as to prevent Diſputes and litigious Law-Suits, upon Terms (even at this dreary Time) no Way exceptionable. Particulars whereof will be made known upon Application at his Abode as above. He would alſo aſſiſt Merchants, or others, in collecting their Monies, either upon Commiſſion or Agreement. And will ſolicit Caſh, if upon indiſputable Security in this Province. The Subſcriber humbly hopes to receive Encouragement from thoſe capacitated, as being truly willing to aſſiſt all in indigent Circumſtances, ſo far as may poſſibly prove in his Power. Any Favours conferred, will be moſt thankfully received, and ever gratefully acknowledged, by

The Publick's truly obedient,
And very humble Servant,
CAVE JONES.

N. B. No evident Service rendered, no Reward requeſted. Strict Secrecy may be depended upon.

New-Rochelle, Feb. 1ſt, 1769.

To the PUBLIC.

LATELY ſettled in this place, a French clergyman, that can be well recommended, and has opened a grammar-ſchool, in the houſe late in the occupation of Mr. Abramſe, wherein he propoſes to teach the French language, together with geography, ancient and modern hiſtory, to the youth of both ſexes.—He alſo intends to teach the Latin and Greek tongues, with the claſſics, in order to fit for the college thoſe who are deſirous of this part of education:—Proper care will be taken of the pupils's morals, and they may be boarded on very reaſonable terms. The parents who will favour him with encouragement, may apply for further information, both in regard of the places of board, and manner of tuition, to the following gentlemen, viz. Judge Bleecker, and Captain Beſley, Meſſrs. Vallade and De Blez, or any other gentlemen of the place; and in New-York of Meſſrs. Anthony and John Bleecker, merchants. 66 —

Hackinſack, Feb. 3d, 1769.

THE Public is hereby informed that the Grammar School, near the town of Hackinſack is ſtill continued, and that a large, commodious and elegant edifice is erected for the better accommodation of the ſcholars.

The place is in all reſpects well calculated for a public ſchool. Boarding is as cheap, and as reaſonable as can be deſired: there is little opportunity of contracting vicious habits, and the inhabitants are ſo emulous to prevent them, that Peter Zabriſkie, Eſq; & other reſidents in the place, have voluntarily engaged to exert themſelves, in conjunction with the teacher, for the preſervation of the morals of the youth, and for checking the firſt ſymptoms of vice.

Notwithſtanding the malevolent inſinuations that have been induſtriouſly propagated with regard to the method of inſtruction practiſed by the ſubſcriber, ſeveral gentlemen both of abilities and figure, have expreſſed their higheſt approbation, both of the method of tuition and progreſs of the youth under his care: nor can he, by carefully obſerving the methods of others, find, that he has omitted any thing in his plan, (ſince he has had the liberty of chooſing for himſelf) which others have retained. But as he has not the talent of puffing himſelf into fame, he muſt leave the proof of his aſſiduity and diligence to the beſt teſt, experience.

He returns his moſt hearty thanks to thoſe who have already entruſted him with the education of their children, and hopes by his care and pains to merit the continuance of their favours.

Navigation, the Italian method of book-keeping, ſurveying and other branches of the mathematics, are alſo taught, at reaſonable rates, by The public's humble ſervant,

65 7t PETER WILSON.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—Numb. 1369.

[THURSDAY March 30, 1769.]

BOSTON, February 21.

JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES, continued.

A COURT of Admiralty, for the Trial of the Libels entred against Mr Hancock, for treble Damages, ſat this Day, being the Time aſſigned by the Judge, *for hearing the Arguments* on the Cauſe, the Witneſs brought by the *Defendant* having been examined laſt Thurſday. It was expected that this Trial, which has been as *lengthy* and *vexatious* as it is *new* and *unprecedented*, would now have been finiſhed; but to the Aſtoniſhment of the Publick, and as it is ſaid even J——e A—h——y himſelf, the Com———rs acquainted the Court, that they had other Witneſſes, to be interrogated; acordingly a Maſter of a Veſſel owned by Mr. Hancock, his Wharfinger, and one or two others attended by Summons, and were examined, and the Judge has allowed the C—m—rs the whole of this Week to produce their other Witneſſes. It is conjectured, that the C——m——rs are apprehenſive, that the Evidence given into Court by the Defendant is fully ſufficient to *invalidate* or ſet aſide the Teſtimonies of thoſe Perſons they had brought on the Part of the Crown; which has prompted them to aſk a further Time for them, and their Emiſſaries to hunt up other Evidence——When this Trial will end, we cannot ſay; perhaps not before every Townſman has been ſummoned, and given in their Teſtimony; and if the C——m——rs ſhould be ſtill unlucky, they may continue the Trial, until every Seaman that has ſailed out of this Port ſhall be return'd and examined.—We ſhall omit making Reflections on the Treatment that Mr. Hancock, has met with: Thoſe who have the leaſt Spark of Humanity cannot but feel for him. O *Britons!* turn your Eyes upon poor America, and you may behold a J—d—e of A—d—y, appointed only *during Pleaſure*, whoſe Salary of £.600 per Annum is to be paid out of *Fines* and *Forfeitures*, and whoſe *continuance* in Office muſt depend upon the Repreſentations *of* ſuch *a Set of Men* as conſtitutes the American B———d of C——ſ——ms!

Feb. 22. Some Lines in Verſe appeared in Meſſrs. Edes and Gill's Gazette of laſt Monday, being a few lively Remarks on a Song handed about in Manuſcript, in which the Characters of ſome young Ladies in Town, were treated with great Indelicacy; the ſame Day one L——t S—n, of the 14th Regiment, came with another Officer to the Printers, and pretending that he was ſome how pointed out therein, as the Perſon who had ſatyrized thoſe Ladies, and demanded the Author's Name; which was not given him; he returned the next morning and claimed a Promiſe of one of the Printers that he ſhould have it.—The Printer then told him, that he ſhould not comply with his Demand, as it would be an Infringement of the Liberty of the Preſs, which ſhould be as free for him as for any other.—Or that if he ſtill thought himſelf injur'd, the Law was open, and he might ſeek his Redreſs, upon which he uttered many Threatnings, and ſwore that he would come the next Morning, and if *Satisfaction* was not then *given him* he would *take it himſelf*, of the Printer; he accordingly kept to his Promiſe in the firſt Particular, but prudently broke it in the ſecond; otherwiſe he would ſoon have been convinced, that there were ſome Perſons among us, who could as well defend the Liberty of the Preſs, as they had before maintained the *Rules* and *Orders* of a *Coffee-Houſe*.

Feb. 23. A Number of Coaſters with Grain and other Proviſions, arrived from the Vineyard, have had two Cuſtom-houſe Officers put on Board them, to inſpect their unlading; another novel Practice introduced by the C——m——rs.———The Maſter of a Veſſel which had been froze up at the Vineyard for ſome Time, finding his Cargo of Corn almoſt ſpoiled, adventured to diſpoſe of ſome of it to the Inhabitants, who were in Want; for this Offence his Veſſel was ſeiz'd on her arrival here, a *ſmall Boat* from Braintree a Town *in our Harbour*; but a few Miles from Boſton, coming up here as uſual, with Candles and Oil from the Spermaceti Works, was ſtopt by a Guarda Coſta, when an Officer came on Board, and demanded the *Clearance*, *Letters* and *Invoice*; the Boatman anſwered that he had no *Clearance*, &c. the Officer then told him that he muſt ſeize the *Veſſel*, and he accordingly put an Officer on Board, with ſtrict Directions not to let them *unload*; but not thinking one Man ſufficient for the weighty Charge of guarding *the Boat*, he returned with another Hand, with *Sword*, drawn, and *Piſtols* loaded, and gave Orders that they ſhould defend *themſelves* and the *Veſſel* and *Cargo*, and not ſuffer any Thing to be taken out, till further Orders. We are told that upon Application made to the Commiſſioners by the Owner, the Hon. Thomas Flucker, Eſq; they have ordered the Officer of the Guarda Coſta to take off his Men and releaſe the Boat.

Feb. 24. This Day came on in the Court of Admiralty an Argument, upon a Queſtion which ſerves to ſhow the *ſtrange uncertainty* to which this unhappy Country is reduced by *the modern Code* of revenue Laws——The Advocates for Mr. Hancock, offered Evidence to prove that a Witneſs, who had been before examined for the Proponent, was a *fugitive* from his native Country, to *avoid the Puniſhment* due to a *very heinous Crime*.——The Advocates for the Crown objected to this Evidence as improper, urging that by *common Law*, nothing could be proved againſt a Witneſs, but his general Character for Falſhood. The Advocates for the Reſpondent, replied, that the Court of Admiralty, proceed according to the *civil Law*, whereby a Witneſſes whole Life and Converſation ought to be examined.———And they inſiſted upon knowing by what Law their Client was to be tried. The Stat. 4. G. 3. gives Juriſdiction of a Crime to Courts of Admiralty in America; If therefore the Court is to adopt the common Law, becauſe the Juriſdiction was created by Act of Parliament; it ought to adopt it as a Syſtem, and *ſummon a Jury* accordingly, *to try the Facts*, eſpecially as a Trial by Jury is not *expreſly taken away*, and in general to conform to all the *other Rules* of the common Law, thro' the whole Trial. But if the Court is to proceed by the civil Law, the Reſpondent ought to have the Advantage of all the beneficial Rules of that Law, particularly to examine into the whole Life and Converſation of the Witneſſes, to except peremptorily to all Perſons, who are related to him, within the Degrees mentioned in the civil Law, and to all Perſons under 20 Years of Age, and finally to be convicted only on the Teſtimony of two unexceptionable Witneſſes.———Or will it be ſaid that Americans are to be tried by an hotchpotch Mixture of common Law, and civil Law! If ſo, who is to determine? Does it lie wholly in the Diſcretion of the Judge, to *pick* and *chooſe* out of *each* ſuch Rules as *pleaſe him*? If this is to be the Caſe, we muſt be allowed to be in a very precarious Situation indeed. Miſera ſervitus eſt.

Feb. 25. The Selectmen received from Governor Bernard laſt Saturday Evening, the following Reply to the Addreſs preſented to him laſt Friday Noon.

Gentlemen,

THE Propriety of your addreſſing me upon public Buſineſs I ſhall not now diſpute; but in my Anſwer I ſhall confine myſelf to ſuch Parts of your Addreſs as relate to you as the Selectmen, or to the Town as a Body. I have no Reaſon to think that the public Tranſactions of this Town have been miſapprehended by his Majeſty or his Miniſters, or that their Opinions thereon are founded upon any other Accounts than thoſe publiſhed by the Town itſelf.

If therefore you can vindicate yourſelves from ſuch Charges as may ariſe from your own Publications, you will in my Opinion have nothing further to apprehend. FRA. BERNARD.

Province-Houſe, Feb. 18th, 1769.

It is evident at firſt View, that in this Reply, the Governor evades an Anſwer, to the proper and decent Requeſt of the Selectmen; which could not mean, as he would inſinuate, that he ſhould inform them what were the *public Acts* of the Town Meetings, *but how Facts have been ſtated*, and what *Depoſitions* or *Teſtimonies* have been given, relative to the Behaviour of the Inhabitants, out of Town Meetings, and conſidered as Individuals that might lead Adminiſtration to think they were in a *ſtate of Oppoſition to all Law and Government*, when no Inſtance can be brought, in which the Courſe of Juſtice has been violently interrupted, *in any Court*, not before even a *ſingle Magiſtrate*; and when the Council have publiſhed their Teſtimony, the moſt authentic one that could be, that the Town was far from being in ſuch a State, and that the *Civil Authority* did by no means *want the Aid of a military Power*. The Town knows not in what Manner Facts have been ſtated, to convey ſo unjuſt and injurious an Idea of it, as has certainly been entertained; and conſequently, is at a loſs how to proceed in its own Defence; No one can ſuppoſe the Governor *to be ignorant* of the State of Facts *tranſmitted* to Adminiſtration; and certainly Candour and common Juſtice would have led him to communicate this to the Town, in Order to its own Vindication, Inſtead of this, the Application of the Selectmen upon ſo important an Occaſion is inſinuated to be impertinent.

With reſpect to Teſtimonies and Depoſitions taken *exparte* againſt *the Town* and *particular Perſons*, and *induſtriouſly concealed from them*. Had the Governor not *known* or not *believ'd* the Truth of this, he had here ſo fair an Occaſion of declaring it, and ſuch a Declaration would have been ſo much to his *own Honour*, as well as the Satisfaction of the Town, that we cannot ſuppoſe he *would have omitted it*: His Silence therefore upon this Head, *and ſtudied Evaſion* of ſo important a Requeſt, muſt *confirm* the general Apprehenſion, and be conſidered as a *new Proof*, that ſuch Kind of Evidence has *actually* been taken. The World will from hence judge what Kind of Treatment the Town of Boſton has received.

The Governor in his Reply, has, however publickly declared his Opinion, that the Town has *nothing to apprehend* from any Part of its Conduct, except *its public Acts* in Town Meeting. Here is then a *Teſtimony in Favour of the Town*, a Teſtimony that no Man can object to, that the Diſorders that happened on the 18th of March and 10th of June, which have been ſo greatly magnified, and of which ſuch Uſe has been made for the worſt of Purpoſes, cannot, or ought not *in his Opinion*, to affect the Intereſt of the Town, for he ſays, if the Town can vindicate *its own Publications*; *that is its own Acts*, which are *all* that it has publiſhed, it has *nothing further* to apprehend.—Whether his Excellency, really intended ſo far to *vindicate* the Town of Boſton, I pretend not to ſay, but am glad to find, ſuch is the *Force of Truth*, that he has *actually done it* in this public Manner.

The Town has never yet been convinced that any of its public Acts were *illegal*, it indeed has been ſaid in general of their Illegality by ſome Perſons, but *no one* has undertaken to ſhew what Law *they have infringed*.—The Selectmen, with the decent boldneſs of conſcious Innocence, have requeſted the Governor to do the Town *this Favour*, but he has declined it; which will appear from their ſecond Addreſs, and his Reply: which are as follows,

May it pleaſe your Excellency

THE Selectmen of the Town of *Boſton*, beg Leave once more to wait on your Excellency, hoping you will excuſe this further Trouble as it is upon a Matter of the greateſt Importance to the Town.

In your Anſwer to our late humble Requeſt, your Excellency was pleas'd to ſay, that "you have no Reaſon to think that the public Tranſactions of this Town have been miſapprehended by his Majeſty or his Miniſters; or that their Opinions thereon are founded upon any other Accounts than thoſe publiſhed by the Town itſelf." And "that if we can vindicate ourſelves from ſuch Charges as may ariſe from our own Publications, we ſhall in your Opinion have nothing further to apprehend."

As the Town has publiſhed nothing but it's own Tranſactions, in Town Meeting legally aſſembled; it gives us the greateſt Pleaſure to find your Excellency, in your Reply to us, thus vindicating it from any juſt Cauſe of Apprehenſion, from the general Character of its Inhabitants, conſidered as Individuals: If therefore the Town has ſuffered, on Account of the Diſorders which happen'd on the 18th *March* or the 10th *June* laſt, by Perſons unknown, (the only Diſorders that have taken Place in this Town within the Year paſt) we take your Excellency's Declaration to us, to be a full Teſtimony, that in your Opinion, it muſt be in Conſequence of ſome partial or falſe Repreſentations of thoſe Diſorders to his Majeſty's Miniſters. And we rejoice to find your Excellency's Sentiments, as expreſſed in your Reply, ſo far harmonizing with thoſe of his Majeſty's Council not long ago publiſhed, We have in this Caſe, the moſt authentic Evidence that can poſſibly be had, the joint Teſtimony of the Governor and Council of the Province; that the Town has not been *in a State of Oppoſition to Order and Government*, and ſuch *as required a military Force to ſupport civil Authority*.

With Regard to the public Tranſactions of the Town, when legally aſſembled, from which *alone* in your Excellency's declared Opinion, the Town could have any Thing to apprehend, we beg Leave to ſay; That after the moſt careful Retroſpect, and the beſt Inquiry we could make, into the Nature and Import of thoſe Tranſactions, we are utterly at a Loſs, in what View they can appear to have militated with

any Law, or the British Constitution of Government. And we intreat your Excellency would condescend, to point out to us, in what particular Respect, they either have been, or may be viewed in such a Light; that either, the Town may be made sensible of the Illegality of its Proceedings, or, that upon the most critical Examination, its Innocence may appear in a *still clearer* Light.

Your Excellency's high Station in the Province and the Regard you have *professed* for the Interest of the Town, we humbly apprehend, must give *Propriety* to this, as well as our former Address.

Attest, WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

The Governors Answer,

AS in my Answer to your former Address I confined myself to you as Selectmen and the Town as a Body, I did not mean to refer to the Disorders on the 18th of March or of the 10th of June, but to the Transactions in the Town Meetings, and the Proceedings of the Selectmen in consequence thereof.

Feb. 24, 1769. FRA. BERNARD.

Perry, Hays & Sherbrooke,

Have for Sale,

A Few Hogsheads of choice new HEMPSEED. 65 69

To be LET, from the first May next,

THE house now in the possession of Mr. John Watson, at the corner of Pearl-street. It is very pleasantly situated: Inquire of Thomas Randall, in New-York, or Capt. Stephen Richard, in Elizabeth-Town. 66 69

To be sold at public Vendue,

At the Merchant's Coffee-House, the tenth Day of April next,

THE house and lot of ground on Golden hill, now in the possession of Robert Leaycraft, baker; The lot is in length one hundred and four feet, and in front and rear twenty three feet,—there is on the said lot of ground, two tenements, which lets forthirty pounds. Any person inclining to purchase at private sale may apply to said ROBERT LEAYCRAFT, who will give an indisputable title for the same. 66 69

TO BE SOLD,

A Tract of land lying in Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, East New-Jersey; containing about six hundred acres, on which is a good house, barn three orchards, and upwards of three hundred acres of cleared upland and meadow. The said tract is so situated, that it will answer to make three farms or settlements; so that there may be a sufficient quantity of clear upland and meadow, and plenty of good timber to each part: The whole would suit any gentleman or farmer, the most part good land, lying in a good neighbourhood, a healthy pleasant place, and as beautiful a prospect, as perhaps any in the province. Any person who inclines to purchase, may have the whole, or either of the parts, by applying to the subscriber, who lives on the premises, JOHN ANDERSON.

Also to be sold, a tract of land lying in said Freehold, belonging to Joseph Newton, jun. containing as is supposed, about sixty acres, the most part cleared, having on it a good orchard, house, barn, and smith's shop (being a suitable place for a blacksmith, having been occupied by blacksmiths upwards of fifty years.) Also near two hundred acres of wood land lying about a mile distant from the same.—Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to the subscriber for further particulars. (97 70) JOHN ANDERSON.

PROPOSALS for Printing by Subscription, the following Work, which is now in the Press, and soon to be published.

AN HISTORICAL JOURNAL,

OF THE

CAMPAIGNS IN NORTH AMERICA,

For the Years 1757, 8, 9, and 60,

CONTAINING every remarkable Occurrence during that Period, with the Orders of the Admirals and General Officers, Descriptions of the Countries where the Author served, the Forts, Garrisons, Climates, Soil, Produce, and a Diary of the Weather; the several Manifestos, &c. published by the British and French Generals, and the late Bishop of Canada.

By CAPTAIN JOHN KNOX,

Dedicated to Lieut. General Sir Jeffery Amherst, late Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Forces in that Country, who has assisted the Author with

The USE of all his PAPERS relating to this Subject.

It will be elegantly printed and comprised in two Volumes Quarto, Price Fifty Shillings New-York Currency; two Dollars to be paid on subscribing, and the Books shall be delivered immediately after they are received from London.

Subscriptions are taken in by JAMES RIVINGTON, in Wall-Street. 66 99.

TO BE LET,

On long Leases, either together or in small Parcels.

FOUR or Five Hundred Acres of Land, Part of the Manor of Morrisania, lying on Harlem River, nearly opposite to the Town of Harlem: For Conditions inquire of Richard Morris, Esqr in New-York, or of Lewis Morris, at Morrisania.

The said Lewis Morris, has for Sale, several Hundred Acres of good Land, in the Manor of Fordham, which he will sell together or in small Parcels, as shall best suit the Purchaser. 66 69

A wet Nurse,

A Woman with a good young breast of milk, that can be well recommended, is willing to go into a gentleman's family as a wet nurse:—Inquire of the Printer. 97 70

WANTED,

A Good Clerk, well recommended for his Abilities and Fidelity, to serve in an Iron Work.—Inquire of the Printer. March 8. 66 69

WILLIAM PEARSON,

Clock and Watch-Maker, near the Merchant's Coffee-House,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he makes, mends, and repairs, all sorts of clocks and watches, after the best and cheapest rates; likewise has to sell, some very neat silver and pinchbeck watches, which he will warrant for any reasonable time; a very neat musical clock, a neat assortment of chains, seals, &c. All Gentlemen or Ladies, that choose to favour him with their commands, either in town or country, may depend on having them executed after the best manner, and on the shortest notice, By their very humble servant.

N. B. He cleans clocks by the year. 64 67

WHEREAS very little regard has been paid to the advertisement of the executors to the last will and testament of Joris Brinkerhoff, deceased; These are therefore to require all persons indebted to the aforesaid estate, to make a settlement with Dirck or Abraham Brinkerhoff, two of the aforesaid executors, on or before the 20th day of May next, or their accounts will be put in suit, without any further notice, by

Dirck Brinkerhoff,
Abraham Brinkerhoff, } Executors.
Abraham Van Duersen,
Dirck Brinkerhoff, jun.

66 69

NOTICE is hereby given, that the plantation belonging to George Hicks, absconded, lying opposite to Middletown Point, in East New-Jersey, will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue, at the house of Jarrett Wall, at Mount-pleasant, on Friday the 31st day of March next. The said plantation contains about 120 acres of land, whereon is a dwelling house, barn, a very good bearing orchard, some very good salt meadow, and not much of the land cleared. The vendue to begin at one o'clock said day, where the conditions of sale will be published. January the 16th, 1769. 66 69

By us JOHN BURROWES, JARRETT WALL, and LEWIS FORMAN, } Auditors.

DESERTED, when on furloe, from his Majesty's 34th Regiment now quartered at Philadelphia, Samuel Alsford, aged 40 years, five feet, seven inches high, brown complexion, dark brown hair, dark eyes, much pitted with the small pox, by trade a gardener; born in the parish of Fishington, (Salisbury, England:) He had on his regimental coat, and new buckskin breeches.—Whoever apprehends said deserter, and lodges him in any of his Majesty's gaols, shall receive as a reward, twenty shilling sterling, (over and above what is allowed by act of Parliament, for apprehending deserters) by applying to the commanding officer of said regiment at Philadelphia.

N. B. The above named deserter is famous for shewing the dexterity of hand, when he generally takes the name of Ford. 67 70

DESERTD,

FROM his Majesty's sixteenth regiment of foot, now quartered at New-York, the ninth day of March 1769, viz.

John Bullfinch, aged thirty five years,, five feet seven inches high, dark complexion, black eyes, black hair, round shoulder'd, well limb'd, by trade a labourer, born in Clonesi north of Ireland.

Robert Claire, aged twenty three years, five feet eight inches high, of a swarthy complexion, dark brown eyes, brown hair, straight and well made, born in the city of Dublin, in Ireland, by trade a stocking-weaver.

James Broom, aged twenty nine years, five feet six inches high, fresh complexion, brown eyes, light brown hair, a little in-kneed, small limb'd, round shoulder'd, with a stoope in his walk, by trade a cuttler, born in Birmingham, England; they went off in their regimentals.

Whoever apprehends the above deserters, or any of them, and lodges him or them in any of his Majesty's gaols, shall receive as a reward, twenty shillings sterl. for each, (over and above what is allowed by act of parliament for the apprehending deserters) by applying to the commanding officer of said regiment at New-York.

Any person who communicates such information to Colonel Robinson, as will enable him to apprehend any of the three deserters, shall have the same reward, and the names of the persons who give such notice, shall be carefully concealed, March 18th 1769. 67. 70.

WHEREAS the Copartnership of Parsons and Willets, is dissolved by the death of Samuel Willets; all persons therefore who have any demands on said copartnership, are desired to bring in their accounts that they may be paid,—and those who are indebted to said copartnership, whose accounts are become due, are requested to pay the same to James Parsons, the surviver,—by whom the business is carried on as usual, in the same store, at the corner of Burling's-slip——And has now on hand, an assortment of dry goods, suitable for the season, which are to be disposed of on reasonable terms.——Also a quantity of West-India rum, beef and pork, bohea tea, indigo, ginger and turpentine. 67 70

ALL persons indebted to Capt. Peter Dobson, are desired to make immediate payment, to the subscriber, and those who have any demands, to bring in their accounts to 66 69 EDWARD LAIGHT.

WHereas application has been made to me the subscriber, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of West-Chester, in the province of New-York, by more than a sixteenth part of the proprietors of More-Town, on Onion River, mentioned in the charter for said township, to be in the province of New-Hampshire, to warn a meeting of the proprietors of said township: This is therefore to notify said proprietors to meet at the house of Benjamin Close in Salem, in said county, on the third tuesday in April next at one of the clock in the afternoon, to consider and agree about laying out said Township, and do any other business that may be thought proper and necessary to be done at said meeting.

Dated at Bedford March 13th 1769.

67. 69. LEWIS M'DONALD, justice of peace.

SAMUEL BROOME, and Co.

Have the following Goods to sell, on the most reasonable Terms, at their Store in New-York, viz.

BROAD cloth in half pieces of all colours
Yard wide frizes and fearnoughts
Penniston & half thicks
Embossed serges
White swanskin
Blue and drab kerseys
Brown, blue and mix'd forrest cloth
Black Manchester velvet, drab and blue do.
Half yard & half ell lastings
Black figur'd drawboys
Thickset and dy'd pillow
Black sattinets
Stocking breeches pieces
Men's women's & children's stockings
¼ and yard wide cotton checks, yard and ½, and 6-4 do.
8 nail, 10 nail, ¼, ½ and yard wide check linen handkerchiefs
Printed blue and red do.
Spotted bandanoes
Red bunts
Striped damascus
Striped holland
Tammies, durants and callimancoes of all colours
Plain Venetian poplins
Striped do.
Flower'd do.
Meckinburghs
Check'd & striped camblet
Brocaded durants, and a large assortment of other handsome figur'd stuffs
London camblets
Plain and figur'd ribbons
¼ and yard wide Irish linens
Dowlas
English and Scotch oznaburgs
½ and yard wide plain lawn
¼ and yard wide cambrick
½, yard wide, 3-4 and 6-4 striped & flower'd lawn
Needle work'd lawn
Needle work'd lawn aprons and ruffles
Strip'd & flower'd border'd Kenting handkerchiefs
Plain black gauze
Flower'd white do.
Black taffaties
Sattin pelong
Black and green narrow Persian
Black bombazeen
Black silk crape
Silverets and mossinonets
Best Belladine sewing silks
London quality
Shoe binding
Scotch thread of all numbers
Silk ferrits
Silk and hair and scarf twist
Basket buttons
Silk and hair and scarf do. of all colours
Black trolly lace
Cap lace
Scarlet cord
Knee garters
Double purple calicoes
Womens and children's fans
Women's shoes
Wares best Scotch snuff
Men's castor and felt hats
Women's gloves and mits
Men's gloves
Black and colour'd worsted mits
Cloves, mace,
Cinamon, nutmegs
Clouting diaper
Russia do.
Diaper table cloths
Russia sheeting and drilling
Men's cotton and worsted caps
Large and small pins
Needles, common and White Chapel
Buckram
Saddle cloth
9-8 and 5-4 Irish sheeting
Colour'd threads
Black silk cravats
Writing paper
Bonnet paper
Striped blankets
Necklaces & black beeds of various sorts
Large bibles
Testaments,
Primers
Fisher's Young Man's best Companion
Entick's dictionary
One quire blank books
Sealing wax and wafers
Ink powder
Looking glasses
Bone & sham buck knives and forks
Ebony handle, silver cap'd do. in cases
Carving knives & forks
Cutteaux, butcher's knives,
Pen knives
Spotted handle do.
Taylor's shears and scissars
Carpenter's hammers
Shoemaker's do.
Lathing do.
Bellowses
Gimblets dd. worm & common
Spike do. and Tap bores
¼ inch, ½ inch, 1 inch, inch ¼, & inch ½ augers
Compasses, common and steel pointed
Iron candlesticks
Brass ball'd do.
H and HL hinges
Table do.
Dovetail do.
Butt do. chest do.
Cruet frames
Shoe pincers and Nippers
Shoe knives
Stamp'd and common awl blades,
Closing do.
Pegging do.
Awl hafts
Thumb latches
Cubboard locks
Chest do.
Double spring do.
Pad do. splinter do. stock do.
Plain irons
Broad and narrow Chizzels,
Mortice do.
Boston do.
Paring do.
Gouges
Common hand saws
Steel plate do. tennon do. sash do.
Dovetail saws
Compass do.
Taylor's thimbles
Women's do.
Snuff boxes
Pinchbeck shoe & knee buckles,
Steel shoe & knee do.
Hard metal do.
Horsewhips
Iron screws
Brass cocks, with or without keys
Steel snuffers
Snaffle bitts
Ditto bridles
Brass chair nails
Brass handles and escutcheons
Brass hinges
Brass nobs
Brass and copper warming pans
Temple spectacles
7 by 9 window glass
Threesquare, half round & flat files
Rasps
Coarse and fine tooth horn combs
Ivory do.
Razors
Fish hooks large and small
Pencils
Sithes and sickles
Pewter table spoons
Tea do.
Three pint bottles
Corks
Battin brads
Trunk nails
Hob nails
5 oz. 8 oz. and 14 oz. tacks
Spring bolts
Fine round do. from 4 to 9 inches
Iron squares
Curtain rings
Hooks and hinges
Chimney hooks
Brass cloak pins
Japan'd do.
Key rings
Desk suits
Rat & mouse traps
Iron wire
Sleeve buttons of all sorts
Gunter scales
Drawing knives
Lacquer'd and gilt buttons
Hard metal do.
Horn do.
Brass pepper boxes
Brass tuff nails
Girth buckles
Large and small white setts
Brass castors
Table ketches
Bell bolts
Brass and steel watch keys
Watch seals
Wool cards
Marking irons
Stone sleeve buttons set in silver
Paste ear-rings
Mock garnets stone set in do.
Stone set hair pins
Smelling bottles
Coral bells
Hooks and eyes
Green silk purses
Ivory bodkins
Bone nutmeg graters
Morocco pocket books
Rings for necklaces
Chrystal bosom buckles
Men's & women's Sirrop irons
Nails
Curry combs
Spanish whiting
Cart boxes
Frying pans
Sheathing paper
&c. &c. &c.

City of New-York, } ss. ROBERT PLACE, of said city, mariner, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that the report which now prevails, of his being an informer, is utterly false and without foundation, and that he never did, nor intended to inform against any person, or his property. ROBERT PLACE.

Sworn the 14th Day of March, 1769, before me B. BLAGGE.

As the above false and malicious report may be very injurious to me and my family, any person who will let me know the first author of it, will greatly oblige me

ROBERT PLACE.